

AN: A131413
TI: CRITERIA FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ASBESTOSIS AND CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ATTRIBUTION OF LUNG CANCER AND MESOTHELIOMA TO ASBESTOS EXPOSURE.
AU: Asbestos International Association
SO: International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health. Feb.1982, vol.49, no.3/4, 357-361
AB: Criteria considered include: history, clinical signs, crepitacions, breathlessness, clubbing, cough, radiological aspects, biopsy, lung function abnormalities.

AN: A205561
TI: ASBESTOS EXPOSURE, PLEURAL PLAQUES AND THE RISK OF LUNG CANCER.
AU: Edelman-DA
SO: International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health. 1988, vol.60, no.6, 389-393.
AB: Studies which have evaluated the relationship between pleural plaques and smoking have found a higher prevalence of smokers among persons with pleural plaques. Pleural plaques are a relatively frequent finding among persons with occupational exposure to asbestos. Some studies, but not others, have shown that persons with pleural plaques have a higher risk of lung cancer. None of these studies controlled for the effects of smoking, and since smoking is more prevalent among persons with pleural plaques, it is unlikely that the increased risk of lung cancer to persons with pleural plaques, found in some studies, is due to the pleural plaques. 27 refs.

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AN: A212793
TI: LARYNGEAL CANCER AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS.
AU: Edelman-DA
SO: International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health. 1989, vol.61, no.4, 223-227.
AB: The risk of laryngeal cancer associated with occupational exposure to asbestos was evaluated by a review of published reports. In only two of 13 cohort studies was the standardized mortality ratio (SMR) significantly increased. Smoking (a risk factor for laryngeal cancer) may have been more prevalent among asbestos workers than among the comparison populations. This was not taken into account in any of the studies, and may have caused the SMRs to be overestimated. Two of eight case-control studies reported large odds ratios for laryngeal cancer. Subsequent case-control studies did not confirm this higher risk. The conclusion of the review, based on data from 13 cohort and 8 case-control studies, is that neither case-control nor cohort studies have established an increased risk of laryngeal cancer for asbestos workers. 31 refs.